

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. IX. NO. 9.]

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1844.

[WHOLE NO. 425.]

CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD:
PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
Gamaliel Bailey, Jr.
AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE WEEKLY HERALD,
AND PHILANTHROPIST,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY
Gamaliel Bailey, Jr.
AT CINCINNATI.

At One dollar a year, always payable in advance,
Or Two Dollars, payable within the year.

OFFICE—MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE, FIFTH DOOR
ABOVE THIRD, UP STAIRS.

ADVERTISING IN DAILY PAPERS.

One square, 12 lines or less, etc.	\$0.75
" each additional insertion,	0.25
" one month without alteration,	5.00
" two months "	10.00
" three " "	15.00
Lower advertisements in the same proportion.	
One square, 6 months without alteration,	15.00
" each additional square, 6 months,	2.50
" one month, renewable at pleasure,	20.00
" two months "	35.00
Each additional square, 12 months,	30.00
Two squares, 6 months, renewable at pleasure,	35.00
Each additional square, 6 months,	30.00
WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.	
One square, 3 insertions,	1.50
" each additional insertion,	.25

If the advertisement to be considered by the month or year unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

If it is to be made available for legal advertisement beyond the time charged for publication.

If all advertisements from transient persons, or strangers, to be paid in advance.

The insertion of the name of the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted for each insertion.

JOHN JOLIFFE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office on the
East side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended.

THOMAS H. MINOR,
Att. G. Bailey, Jr., Cincinnati, U.S.A. & Co.,
John W. Prior, Hills A. W. Fagan, St. Louis,
John J. McDowell, Wm O. J. Coombs, Galipolis,
St. Louis, E. Union O. Dr. A. Brower, Newburg,
Gen. R. Collins, Mayfield, Ky.

mar 4

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.,
GROCERY MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
GRASS SEEDS.

Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets.

jan 6

A. CARD,

R. G. CORWIN & L. B. BRUEN, ATTORNEYS AT
LAW, Lebanon, Ohio, will give prompt and
diligent attention to any business referred to them.

JAN 27

DOCTORS H. H. & H. J. COX, respectively
render their services to the citizens of Cincinnati,
Office and residence on the west side of Walnut between
Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

MAR 11

PROMOTION COLORS,
NEW YORK DYE HOUSE, corner Main and
Sycamore streets, 5th and 7th floors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dyers, Scouring, Steam Finishing, Pressing, &c., done
equal to any East.

WTEADALE.

DETALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS;
Silks, Gloves, Trimmings, Combos, Variety and
Fashionable Goods, 5th and 7th floors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

As low as 5%.

HARDY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Retailers of
CLOTHES, 5th street, 2 doors west of Race, North Side.

ART 17

ROBERT HARTON,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS; Ho-
tels, Stores, Warehouses, both sides of the Canal, be-
tween Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALSO—

Agent for the O'Connor Patent Portable Cur-
Boddy Line,

Oct 11 3-draw.

N. P. IGLEHART,
PACKER AND SHIPPER AND COMMERCIAL MER-
CHANT. Warehouses on both sides of the Canal, be-
tween Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALSO—

For the transportation of Freight via, Pittsburgh to
Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York and Boston—at the
lowest rates.

Oct 5 wly

F. ROOT,
MANUFACTURER OF Root's Patent Eclipse Cook-
ing Stoves, Premium, Parlor, Air Tight, Six, Seven,
Ten Plate, Coal, and other Stoves; Parlor Grates,
Furnaces, Fireplaces, Gas, Water Boxes, &c. Wholesale
and Retail. 53 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
ON MAIN ST. BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. L. ROSS & L. P. FRAZER have taken this com-
modious house, now ready, at all times, to accomodate
travelers and boarders, on reasonable terms.

P. S. The Indianapolis Stage Office is kept at this house.

Also—The Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office
is kept at the Franklin House.

Please address to go East or West, will find it to
their interest to call there.

A. L. ROSS & CO.

Country Merchants & Blacksmiths
ATTEND!

JUNIATA AND PORTSMOUTH IRON
AND NAILS.

MORRELL & CHAPMAN;

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
IRON and Nails, English and American
Steels, Anvils, Scales, Sad Irons,
Wagon Boxes, of every description.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

art 15 ly

J. O. DOUGLASS,
MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STS.

THE only place in Cincinnati where Wind Instru-
ments can be made and repaired.

J. W. RILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and dealer
in PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYES, COTTON,
AND PHARMACEUTICALS, located in GROCERIES,
and PHARMACEUTICALS, southern corner of Fifth and
Main streets, Cincinnati.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Soda, Nails, Glass,
Cotton Yarn, &c. Send cash part payment. art 16

GEORGE HARRIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and dealer
in PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYES, COTTON,
AND PHARMACEUTICALS, located in GROCERIES,
and PHARMACEUTICALS, southern corner of Fifth and
Main streets, Cincinnati.

Wool, Cashmere, and infant's emerald, merino, lamb's
wool, and cotton Hosiery and Half Hose.

Gentlemen's silk and raw silk Half Hose;

French lace, Cambric, &c. Linen, &c.

Fine lamb's wool and merino Socks;

Woolens yarn (country kind) do.

An excellent assortment of worsted and woollen Knit-
ting Yarns. For sale by

W. H. MUSSEY,
1st Main street.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY AND FIRE-
STORE,

MOVED TO NO 104 Main street, between Third
and Fourth streets, Cincinnati.

Successors to GRIFFIN & BETTS, have on hand and constantly man-
ufacturing BRUSHES of every description, which they
are well known for their quality and durability.

They are well known for their quality and durability.

W. H. MUSSEY, and sons, constantly receiving ALL THE
WIRE, and the OHIO Wire Works, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. Cash paid for
HOGS HEADS.

art 12 dwg

ALL AND WINTER HOSIERY.

LADIES' silk ray silk, Cashmere, lamb's wool, mixed, light
and dark plain colors.

Adults' and infants' emerald, merino, lamb's
wool, and cotton Hosiery and Half Hose.

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Wednesday, November 13, 1844.

To Our Patrons.

Now is the time for getting new subscribers for the Herald. Long evenings are coming on when people will want something to read; can't our friends do something for us, if they will we will do something for the cause. Remember too, the ares.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Michigan.
This State has gone for Polk by a large majority, 3000 to 4000.

Rhode Island.

Mr. Clay has this State by a majority of 2000 and more.

New Hampshire.

Has gone for Polk by a large majority. But little opposition was made.

Tennessee.

Both parties yet claim this State. The latest news is favorable to Mr. Clay.

Indiana.

There is still some doubt as to the result in Indiana. Since the Indianapolis mail arrived, the hopes of the Whigs have been strong.

Virginia.

There is little doubt but Virginia has given her Electoral vote to Polk and Dallas, by a majority a little larger than Harrison had 1840.

Kentucky.

Clay's majority in Kentucky will be between seven and eight thousand.

New York Election.

The election in this State has been very close. Our returns come to us from the two extremes and we find some large discrepancies in the returns. Should the sources from which we derive our information be correct, the State has probably given her vote to Clay by a very small majority. The Tribune gives Polk a majority of 6,334 so far, with about two-thirds of the State heard from. Our news from the western part of the State yesterday was incorrect.

Maryland.

The Whigs have carried the State by a handsome majority.

A Coincidence.

The late Michigan forgery was published at Portland, Maine, on the same day that it was published at Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Zanesville, &c. The travels of this Roorbach are as non-understandable as those of the Wandering Jew.

Letter from the Editor.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3d, 1844.

Dear Sir.—Here am I in Baltimore; but I cannot take leave of Virginia, without paying my respects to the old Blandford church, the second one in the colony of Virginia. It stands, with its beautiful grave yard, about half a mile from Petersburg, on the summit of a hill overlooking a vast extent of country, which, with the exception of that town, looks almost like a wilderness. The church is built in the form of a cross, of brick brought from England, has a peaked roof, and would hold two or three hundred people. The interior is a perfect ruin—Seats and pulpit have all gone; the windows are all broken; foolish men have been carving their names in rude letters all over the inside. The walls have crumbled in some places; in others they are tottering; the poison vine has sent its creepers over them, and the roof is dilapidated. A more venerable ruin I have never seen in this country. It is a melancholy pleasure to pass out from under the echoing arches of this old church, and wander amid the dwellings of the dead all around—to clear away the rank weeds and dirt from the rusty grave-stones, and read the names of those who once occupied its seats. Ancient monuments are there, the inscriptions on some almost illegible.—One dated back as far as 1700. How much of the inmate remains? Our forbears must be men of good taste. Mortal man could not desire a more beautiful spot for his final home.—The wind plays many a dirge-like note amidst the foliage of the dark pines and cedars, standing about among the graves, as if watching over the repose of their tenants. Where shall be our graves? Western life has a rude step, and tramps recklessly over the habitations of the dead. Few grave-yards in the West will be suffered to remain till the year 2000, in an unbroken repose as that of the cemetery of Blandford.

From Petersburg to Baltimore I came the bay route. You mount the cars on the railroad at 1-2 past seven in the morning, and in a half hour or so, find yourself at City Point, whence you step on board a steamer, and by five or six next morning, you are in Baltimore. It is cheaper and pleasanter than by the railroad through Richmond. There is always a peculiar wretchedness about salt water to a man who has once been on it. James River is a beautiful one, and its broad, bright bosom, as it meets the ocean, was that day dotted all over with the white-winged travellers on the deep, freighted with a rich commerce. We passed out of Hampton roads in the twilight, and once more, though but for a brief space, I found myself upon the sea, the noble steamer ploughing its waters at the rate of fourteen miles an hour.

Baltimore is a beautiful city. It has the advantage of Cincinnati in its marble, in the fitness and beauty of its brick, and in the material for paving. The stone we have to employ is soon ground to powder, and worn in holes, our streets becoming muddy in wet weather, and horribly dusty in dry. But the hard round pebble we find in this city obviates all this.—Every thing here looks clean and bright. Still for location and surrounding scenery, give me Cincinnati.

The political fever in this city rages high. Here, as elsewhere, it pays no respect to the properties of the Sabbath. Last night, (Saturday night,) the men of the patriot office, after announcing to a vast crowd the results of the elections, so far as heard from, informed the people that there would be no more news till this afternoon and evening. They would then probably have something from Ohio. Accordingly, a large gathering took place this (Sunday) afternoon, and evening, discussing politics most boisterously, blocking up the side walks, and all agape for news. And by the way of enlivening their political exercises, they would burst forth frequently in a buzz for Clay, which would be responded to by a hurrah for Polk. The truth is, our miserably corrupting politics are overbearing, and trampling down all the decencies of life, all the restraints of religion. And such politics, Christian men, professors of religion, sanction by their loud buzzes! Ay, in the very house of worship they are calculating the chances between Clay and Polk. The Presidential canvass, owing to the vast importance of the office to be filled, is becoming dangerously exciting. It rocks the whole nation as with an earthquake. It is one continued, and wide-spread scene of dissipation, tumult and corruption. Men and boys talk, and swear, and eat and drink politics, and policies of a mere sordid, party character. Great principles they scarcely discuss—but the success of the party is the supreme object, in which they suffer themselves to be as completely absorbed, as the gambler does in the issue of his game. How religion or literature, or indeed any thing of permanent excellence can thrive in such a state of things, it is difficult to understand.—We confess, we can see in the ordinary party politics, little more that is really beneficial, than in a game of brag, and certain the games in their vitalizing results on moral character, are too much alike.

I hope you have noticed in proper terms that dastardly, damnable forgery of a letter, purporting to be from Mr. Birney, respecting his nomination in Michigan. If it were possible for him to write such a letter, the Liberty party would throw him overboard in the twinkling of an eye. But the bare supposition is monstrous, absurd. He wrote such a letter! The driveling wretches who could forge such a monstrosity, would disgrace the penitentiary. The Whig party ought to blush for its Roorbachs. We wonder how those abolitionists feel, who have pinned their faith upon that worthless print, the Ohio State Journal. So far as I have been able to judge, that paper has not the first element of truth-loving about it.

G. B.
Historical Narratives of the most remarkable persecutions of the Church of Rome, by FREDERICK SHOREMAN. For sale by ROBINSON & JONES, Main street, between 4th and 5th streets.

This is a narrative is valuable, and so far as we might judge, correct, but there is a spirit of virulence and irony which we can but deplore. Let the truth cut where it will, no matter how severe; but when we resort to harsh expressions which might be construed into persecution, the truth which we may utter, in a measure, loses its edge and fails to produce its desired effect.

Another Letter.

The following is a letter from Mr. Birney, when he reached Detroit. After quoting the letter purporting to have been addressed to Mr. Garland, he says—

The above, as far as I am concerned, is AN ABSOLUTE FORGERY.

It is but justice to Mr. Garland to say, that I fully believe he has had no hand in the forgery. Nor can I suppose, desperate as is the Whig party in their attempts to possess themselves of the administration, that Mr. Birney, or any member of the Whig party, convention of one of these parties, notwithstanding his uncompromising adherence to slavery and to both these principles, would have pinned his faith upon that worthless print, the Ohio State Journal. So far as I have been able to judge, that paper has not the first element of truth-loving about it.

Mr. Birney returned to his friends. Mr. Birney attended his meeting as though nothing had happened during which he reviewed the public acts of Mr. Clay in connection with slavery, placing it in its own dark and disgraceful light. When he had done, he said, "I am a poor, pitiable creature, but I have done nothing to merit all the abuse."

After a pause of a few moments, and no reply, the clapping commenced! The applause of the multitude broke forth to the no little chagrin of the sons of Roorbach, assembled in the oceania.

L. P. Noble, Esq., then addressed the meeting, introducing the following resolutions, which were passed without a dissenting voice:

"Resolved, That the repeated solicitations of the Whig and Locofoe neighbors of Mr. Birney in Saginaw, requesting him to represent that county in the Legislature of the Michigan, and to intercede with the other members of the Legislature, to furnish a place of safety for the slaves, and the subsequent nomination of Mr. Birney, at the 1st session of the Legislature, to the office of Secretary of State, did not command him to withdraw his name from the ballot. He called on the members of the Legislature, if present, to stand forth and accuse him."

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WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Trial of Mr. Graham.
The following report is taken from the Christian Politician of Nov. 2d.

The trial was commenced at Walnut Hills, but subsequently removed to the Second Presbyterian Church in this city.

Before going into the trial, Mr. Hall, of Dayton, objected to Mr. Blanchard as one of the Judges, because he had expressed an opinion on the case in one of the public prints. After some earnest discussion the objection was negatived by the vote of the Synod.

After a few preliminary reference to the records, were settled the charges and specifications were read by the Secretary as follows:

SARDINA, March 26, 1844.

To the Presbytery of Cincinnati:

DEAR BRETHREN—I feel constrained by a desire for the honor and purity of the Presbyterian Church, and esteem it for the honor of God and try to charge a member of your Presbytery with teaching doctrines of heresy and pernicious to the temporal and eternal happiness of millions of our fellow-men, and contrary to the truth as taught in the Holy Scriptures.

I charge William Graham with teaching heresy and error, by teaching that the Scriptural account of the crucifixion of our Saviour.

"With the exception of his very admit-
ted part in our Saviour," &c. &c.

Some extracts from the Lecture composed by him, MS. into the Express, were also sent up by the Major, and we extract the page which, in the delivery, impressed us as represented in our objectionable sentences.

"The Jews were amazed, perplexed, and bewildered at all they saw and heard." Then knew Jesus from the beginning of their neighbour, his brothers James and Judas: he was in constant intercourse with his brethren in their household gods; they remembered him a boy, disputing, as was the custom, most learnedly with the doctors in the Temple; as a man, purposing to the age of thirty, that he would be a teacher, and who had got laborious calling to the Son of God, and performed most wonderful miracles; was surrounded by a number of disciples, poor, but exalted by many of them; who sustained his doctrines, and had an abiding faith in his mission; he gathered strength and followers as he progressed; he denominated the whole nation, and prophesied its destruction, with the most direful predictions; he presided over whole cities, and prostrated their leaders with a force, which even to this day would shake our social systems.

The Jews became alarmed at his increasing power and influence, and the Sanhedrin resolved to become his accuser, and bring him to trial before the law, as laid down in the 13th of Deuteronomy.

In view of all the trials and the whole circumstances of his life, the most remarkable trial and judgment in history, I am convinced, to the many in the course of his mission, on an omission from Jehovah for the salvation of a world, made the victim of a "decided panic"—the "earth quaking, the rocks rent, the sun darkened, the graves opened, and the veil of the temple rent in twain," as the consequence of a "decided panic," under the influence of which the Jews had crucified him.

And now—("to step out of the carriage and see ourselves go by")—you are wrong if you are right Major, and right if you are wrong! If your Jewish creed be right, you are wrong to deny it. If Jewish creed be wrong, you are right in wishing to explain it away. But if you cannot reconcile the Church with the Synagogue, nor can you lecture patetically and frankly from the synagogue to the Christians. The time at least is not come.—

"At the end of the world" (says a commentator on the Bible) "Christ will unite the Church with the Synagogue, the Jew with the Christian, the Christian with the Gentile; then all things will be restored to a perfect union, and there will be but one shepherd and one flock."

Profane Swearing—a few mornings.

On my way to office, a few mornings since, I passed the driver of a dray, who had considerable difficulty in getting his horse to obey his orders. He seized him by the head, violently, and, after straining his arm, was compelled to let go, and, with God damn you! soul! God damn you! and much other profane language of the sort.

I left grieved, both for the horse and the driver, which last was still a mere youth, but, however, by experience what little it avails to address a man, whether he be good or bad, in such a derangement. I passed on, resolved to speak to the drayman on the subject, at a suitable opportunity, and meditating deeply on the scene.

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If his friend repented of the wrong he had done he would greatly rejoice to give him the hand of christian fellowship.

Mr. Gilmer went on to give his reasons for preferring the charges. He was followed by Mr. Graham, who vindicated his publication.

Mr. Graham was followed by several members of the Synod, who gave their views of the book, and also of the power of the Synod to suspend a member on the charges given.

There was a strong anti-slavery sentiment expressed by the majority of the Synod. Among the speakers were Mills, Rice, Taylor, Johnson, Payne, Hall, Graves, Kephart, Gool, Rankin, Moore, White, Blanchard, Beecher, Stowe, Allen, Goodman, Bushnell, and several others.—

With one or two exceptions, these gentlemen gave in their strong testimony, both against the book, and against slavery. There was a diversity of opinion as to what constituted heresy. Many of those who expressed the strongest anti-slavery sentiments, were of opinion that the error in Mr. Graham's book did not constitute heresy.

After some discussion in the Synod, as to what decision should be made, the spectators were requested to retire.

The Synod, with considerable unanimity, (Messrs. Mills and Hall claiming the privilege of protesting,) then adopted the following as their decision in the case:

Whereas, there is a difference of opinion in this Synod with regard to the meaning of the word heresy, therefore,

Resolved, That Synod express no opinion upon this point.

Resolved, That Synod find that Wm. Graham has taught in his pamphlet entitled Contrast, &c., great and dangerous errors.

Resolved, Therefore, that Mr. Graham has justly incurred censure and admonition; and we do, by this minute, censure and admonish him in the name of the Lord, and entreat him to repentance.

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Printers.

No business sends into the world smarter, and more active men than of Printing. Look at offices of trust and honor, where talents and energy are required, and you will be struck with the names of printers, publishers, who make our best editors, printers, preachers, mayors, and congressmen? Printers! Printing is a glorious business, thus to fit men for usefulness. A college education is not to be compared with an education at the "case."

One of the greatest lawyers England ever produced was a printer. Who are the printers of London? A printer. Who are the mayors of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Perth? Printers. So are the mayors of New-York, Washington and Savannah, printers by profession. The recent mayor of Boston was a printer. There is no town in America that does not have a printer in it. Who are the printers of this country? Certainly, the best conducted journals of this country are under the control of practical printers.

Printers are looking up. Who would not be a printer? To the young apprentice at the case or at the roller-stand, a smoky, dark, smelly, unwholesome place, he disengaged himself.

A few years ago, all the distinguished men we have named above, were similarly situated. Stick to your business, and every leisure hour you have employ in the perusal of useful books, and in the cultivation of your minds. Then the day will not be far distant, when if you are true to yourselves, and contract no bad habits, you will become useful and honorable citizens, exerting a wide and healthy influence.—Portland American.

For the Morning Herald.

The spirit of Mobocracy was recently strikingly exhibited in the destruction of a building, whose occupant was guilty of entertaining Liberty principles.

Spirit of Liberty, take thy flight!

Not to stay where dark designs are laid
To burn, to scatter, and trample in the dust.
Most sacred rights, to come under thine clime!

O longer let freedom's boasted land,

To suffer, bleed and die.

FRANCIS.

GALLANTRY.—Like poetry, gallantry must be born with you—an indescribable fascination, on which, like the boundaries of wit and humor, may never be defined—seen rather than heard, and felt rather than understood.

From the N. Y. Evening Mirror.
Major Noah, and his Apology for the Crucifixion.

Our friend in the Lectures on the Restoration, has been occupied with great forbearance and kindness, but finding grievous fault with our yesterday's notice of his discourse at the Tabernacle. His letter is too long to publish, as he requests, but we will give its substance, and leave out only his expressions of good will. He says he "understood from a friend that we were fast asleep before the time came, and, therefore, did not hear the whole of it." With his letter, the Major sent a copy of the Mirror, with the objectionable passages of our report "underlined. Here they are:

"Major Noah arose and commenced with an apology for the Jews to the crucifixion of our Saviour."

"Dear Brethren—I feel constrained by a desire for the honor and purity of the Presbyterian Church, and esteem it for the honor of God and try to charge a member of your Presbytery with teaching doctrines of heresy and pernicious to the temporal and eternal happiness of millions of our fellow-men, and contrary to the truth as taught in the Holy Scriptures."

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DANIEL GILMER.

Mr. Gilmer then came forward as prosecutor to sustain the charge of heresy against Mr. Graham.

He said he had not that the day of the prosecution was likely to be felt by any in Mr. Graham's own Presbytery, and he felt there was an inconsistency in having resolutions passed at their meetings against Slavery, and then sustaining a man as a Minister of the Gospel, and directed opposition to the doctrine of these resolutions.

Now it seemed to us, and it seems to us, (for we are wide awake to the fact,) that the prosecution of Mr. Graham, and the Synod, was conceived and executed under a decided panic, and was

negligent of the fact that the Synod, and the church, and the people of the State, and the nation, and the world, were

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